Forward by Col Fletcher Prouty

My name is Edward Paul Donegan. I can only tell you very little about Col. Prouty. When he laced up my skates on a flooded frozen cranberry field about 1970 I was very young. It was my parents James and Glorian who knew him well. **The Donegan story is what Prouty left out as was needed at that time and today I fill in that still secret part of the story**. Col Prouty died years ago but his works were the predecessors to mine that continue his works so I used his former writing to introduce mine.

> ### James Donegan, Glorian Donegan, and Ed Donegan have lived lives with these secrets
>
> The man who has not lived in the secrecy and intelligence environment-really lived in it and fully experienced it-cannot write accurately about it. There is no substitute for the day to day living of a life in which he tells his best friends and acquaintances, his family and his everyday contacts one story while he lives another. The man [not connected] who must depend upon research and investigation inevitably falls victim to the many pitfalls of the secret world and of the "*cover story* world with its lies and counter-lies.

Based on the current draft of **Dynastic Successions**, I think a manuscript-submission summary should emphasize that it is a hybrid work—part memoir, part Cold War history, part intelligence critique, and part presentation of the author's own conspiracy hypotheses. That framing is already reflected in the introductory pages, where the book describes itself as combining autobiography, political history, intelligence history, and conspiracy theory while presenting many conclusions explicitly as the author's own assertions rather than established historical fact.

Dynastic Successions: The CIA in Control of US and Other Presidencies

Manuscript Overview

Dynastic Successions is an unfinished and continually revised work that combines memoir, Cold War history, intelligence criticism, political history, and the author's own conspiracy hypotheses into a single narrative. Rather than presenting a conventional chronological history, the book attempts to connect autobiographical experiences, family history, declassified intelligence material, public controversies, and alternative historical interpretations into one overarching account of postwar American political development. Throughout the manuscript, Edward Paul Donegan distinguishes between documented historical material, the views of writers such as Col. Fletcher Prouty and John Stockwell, and his own personal assertions regarding hidden family history, intelligence operations, and political succession.

Ten Core Chapter Summaries

1. The Donegan Family and the Cold War

The opening chapters introduce the author's own family history as the foundation of the narrative. The manuscript describes his father's military service during World War II and the early Cold War, his mother's concealed background, and the author's belief that his family became connected to Cold War intelligence, behavioral research, genetic studies, and political history. This seems to have included sperm and egg bank usage that was not publicly reported representing classic MK-Ultra experimental ethics. Donegan asserts that his family may have been asked to contribute DNA for research because of his father's proximity to the atomic-bomb program and subsequent reconnaissance work, as well as his mother's unidentified background and a condition the author believes was heritable. Rather than treating autobiography as separate from history, the book argues that the two became inseparable through intelligence programs, medical research, and government secrecy.

2. Fletcher Prouty and the Hidden National-Security State

The book presents Colonel Fletcher Prouty as its principal intellectual predecessor. Prouty's writings about covert power, secrecy, military support systems, and what he termed "The Secret Team" become the framework through which the author interprets later American political events. The manuscript argues that Prouty revealed only part of a much larger hidden history and proposes to extend that framework using the author's own experiences, family recollections, and research. Donegan also associates his father with Prouty in postwar reconnaissance, bomb-damage assessment, military aviation, and later Cold War activity.

3. The Kennedy Administration and Competing Cold War Strategies

A central portion of the manuscript examines the Kennedy administration through the lens of Cold War competition. It contrasts what the author characterizes as competing approaches toward Indonesia, anti-communism, political development, and covert intervention. Donegan argues that John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, Richard Nixon, the Dulles brothers, Lyndon Johnson, military planners, and intelligence personnel did not necessarily favor the same methods or political outcomes. The manuscript proposes that conflicts within the American national-security establishment influenced foreign policy, presidential succession, and the circumstances surrounding the Kennedy assassinations.

4. Indonesia and the Global Cold War

Indonesia becomes one of the principal geographic and political centers of the narrative. The manuscript explores Sukarno, Suharto, the 1958 rebellion, American covert operations, economic-development programs, USAID activities, aircraft logistics, and broader struggles over the political future of Southeast Asia. It attempts to integrate military operations, development policy, anti-communism, political violence, and intelligence history into a single geopolitical narrative extending from the 1950s through the 1970s. Within the author's theory, Indonesia was a testing ground for rival American strategies: one emphasizing covert military support and Suharto, and another emphasizing development, political influence, and an accommodation with Sukarno.

5. Intelligence Networks and Political Succession

The title theme of the book is developed through an examination of intelligence institutions and presidential transitions. Drawing upon Prouty, John Stockwell, John Pilger, Wayne Madsen, and other critics of covert power, the author argues that intelligence organizations exercised influence beyond traditional espionage. According to the manuscript, this influence extended into political succession, media narratives, family placement, foreign leadership, and the formation of public history. These sections present an institutional interpretation rather than a conventional biography of any single president.

6. Family Histories, DNA, Identity, and Genealogy

The manuscript devotes substantial attention to hidden identities, disputed genealogies, adoption, birth records, heredity, and possible biological relationships. The author presents his own hypotheses concerning his family, the Obama family, Marilyn Monroe, and other historical figures as part of a broader inquiry into identity and Cold War secrecy. Donegan believes his mother had a concealed identity and carried a heritable condition. He also raises the possibility that genetic material from his family was studied and that he may have a half brother connected to Hawaii. These are presented as the author's hypotheses and subjects of investigation rather than as established genealogical or medical findings.

7. Behavioral Research, Genetics, and MK-Ultra

Another major theme concerns behavioral research, intelligence-sponsored psychological studies, genetic inquiry, and programs commonly associated with MK-Ultra. The manuscript argues that medical research, childhood observation, family-line studies, educational testing, and intelligence activities may have overlapped in ways not fully understood by the public. Donegan places his own childhood experiences, including McMartin Preschool, hospital visits, neurological testing, and behavioral observations, within this broader historical framework. He proposes that research may have concerned heredity, trauma susceptibility, emotional regulation, neurological differences, and the development of children born into concealed or politically sensitive family circumstances.

8. Popular Culture as Historical Memory

Films, music, novels, television programs, and other works of popular culture become interpretive tools throughout the manuscript. Works such as *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*, *Babylon 5*, Beatles songs, *Girl, Interrupted*, and other cultural references are treated as

possible symbolic reflections of historical events. Rather than arguing that these works literally document history, the author suggests that they may preserve fragments of broader narratives through metaphor, fictionalization, private jokes, altered names, and artistic expression.

9. The Witness Narrative and the Search for a Possible Half Brother

The later chapters increasingly become autobiographical. The manuscript describes the author's efforts to investigate his theories, understand his family's history, identify possible biological relationships, publish his work, and respond to what he believes have been campaigns to discredit or obstruct him. His belief that he may have a half brother associated with Hawaii becomes part of the larger inquiry into Cold War genetics, concealed parentage, political-family narratives, and the Obama controversy. The author presents the possibility conditionally: such a relationship could exist if people involved in the alleged research or family-placement system selected and protected a child they regarded as suitable and likable. These sections function as a memoir of investigation and advocacy rather than as conventional historical proof.

10. An Appeal for Reinvestigation

The concluding sections do not claim to provide final answers. Instead, the manuscript argues that many accepted historical conclusions deserve renewed examination. It emphasizes investigative methodology, competing hypotheses, and the importance of avoiding premature conclusions. Readers are encouraged to distinguish documented facts from attributed allegations, personal recollections, inference, and speculation. The manuscript's ultimate appeal is for historians, journalists, scientists, genealogists, attorneys, and investigators to examine the underlying records rather than either accepting or dismissing the entire narrative in advance.

Overall Book Summary

Dynastic Successions argues that much of postwar American political history cannot be fully understood without considering the role of intelligence institutions, covert operations, Cold War strategy, behavioral and genetic research, family secrecy, and the management of public narratives. Building upon the work of writers such as Fletcher Prouty, John Stockwell, John Pilger, Mark Lane, Wayne Madsen,

and others, Edward Paul Donegan proposes that many events commonly treated as isolated—including the Kennedy assassinations, Indonesia, Watergate, MK-Ultra, disputed genealogies, and later presidential politics—should instead be examined as potentially interconnected elements of a larger historical system.

Unlike a conventional history, the book is equally autobiographical. Donegan presents himself not only as an investigator but also as someone whose family history, personal experiences, medical history, and long-term research led him to formulate an alternative interpretation of the Cold War. He asserts that his father's proximity to the first atomic-bomb test, later service connected to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, reconnaissance and bomb-damage assessment, and association with Fletcher Prouty may have made the Donegan family relevant to military and scientific research. He also believes his mother lived under a concealed identity and carried a heritable condition, creating another possible reason for researchers to study the family.

From this foundation, the book investigates the possibility that the author's family contributed biological material to Cold War research and that children connected to politically sensitive or concealed family lines were medically, psychologically, or genetically observed. Donegan's belief that he may have a half brother associated with Hawaii is presented within that larger hypothesis. The manuscript searches for support in the history of intelligence programs, medical research, adoption, hidden genealogy, presidential-family narratives, Indonesia policy, Hawaii institutions, and the author's own childhood experiences. It does not presently establish that proposed relationship through independently verified DNA or genealogical evidence.

The result is a large interdisciplinary work combining memoir, investigative history, political commentary, Cold War studies, family-history inquiry, and alternative historical interpretation. Because the manuscript is unfinished and undergoing comprehensive revision, its present structure should be understood as provisional. Chapters, claims, supporting records, source attributions, and distinctions between evidence and inference remain subject to reorganization and refinement.

The book's central request is not that every theory be accepted as fact. Its request is that the relationships it identifies be examined without premature closure. It asks whether family secrets, intelligence secrecy, behavioral research, political succession, covert foreign policy, and disputed public narratives may sometimes intersect. Its eventual persuasiveness will depend on how clearly the revised manuscript separates documented history, attributed claims, personal testimony, circumstantial patterns, testable hypotheses, and conclusions that remain speculative.

> A conventional reviewer would probably not classify *Dynastic Successions* as a standard history book. Based on the opening chapters, it appears closer to a hybrid of autobiography, memoir, family history, Cold War interpretation, political commentary, conspiracy-theory analysis, and illustrated nonfiction.

Tom Donegan and Mark Weirness have lived lives dedicated to the cover-up of those secrets and using his allies to sabotage me Edward Paul Donegan. This book goes into the truth and the pillory of me the Truth Teller and the ongoing homicides silencing others telling this story. What comes from his camps are the lies creating the frabricated stories that are designed counters to my Truths of the Donegan family I am telling and others have told before their deaths.

Prouty:

I have not chosen to reveal and to expose “unreleased” classified documents; but I do believe that those that have been revealed, both in the “Pentagon Papers” and elsewhere, need to be interpreted and fully explained. I am interested in setting forth and explaining what “secrecy” and the “cult of containment” really mean and what they have done to our way of life and to our country. Furthermore, I want to correct any disinformation that may have been given by those who have tried to write on these subjects in other related histories.

The man who has not lived in the secrecy and intelligence environment-really lived in it and fully experienced it-cannot write accurately about it. There is no substitute for the day to day living of a life in which he tells his best friends and acquaintances, his family and his everyday contacts one story while he lives another. The man who must depend upon research and investigation inevitably falls victim to the many pitfalls of the secret world and of the “cover story” world with its lies and counter-lies.

Another group of writers, about the world of secrecy, are the “masters”-men like Allen W. Dulles, Lyman Kirkpatrick, Peer de Silva and Chester Cooper. My own choice of the best of these are Peer deSilva and Lyman Kirkpatrick. These are thoroughly professional intelligence officers who have chosen a career of high-level intelligence operations. Their writing is correct and informative-to a degree beyond that which most readers will be able to translate and comprehend at first reading; yet they are properly circumspect and guarded and very cleverly protective of their profession.

There is another category of writer and self-proclaimed authority on the subjects of secrecy, intelligence, and containment. This man is the suave, professional parasite who gains a reputation as a real reporter by disseminating the scraps and “Golden Apples” thrown to him by the great men who use him. This writer seldom knows and rarely cares that many of the scraps from which he draws his material have been planted, that they are controlled leaks, and that he is being used, and glorified as he is being used, by the inside secret intelligence community.

Allen Dulles had a penchant for cultivating a number of such writers with big names and inviting them to his table for a medieval style luncheon in that great room across the hall from his own offices in the old CIA headquarters on the hill overlooking Foggy Bottom. Here, he would discuss openly and all too freely the same subjects that only hours before had been carefully discussed in the secret inner chambers of the operational side of that quiet Agency. In the hands of Allen Dulles, “secrecy” was simply a chameleon device to be used as he saw fit and to be applied to lesser men according to his schemes. It is quite fantastic to find people like Daniel Ellsberg being charged with leaking official secrets simply because the label on the piece of paper said “TOP SECRET,” when the substance of many of the words written on those same papers was patently untrue and no more than a cover story. Except for the fact that they were official “lies,” these papers had no basis in fact, and therefore no basis to be graded TOP SECRET or any other degree of classification. Allen Dulles would tell similar cover stories to his coterie of writers, and not long thereafter they would appear in print in some of the most prestigious papers and magazines in the country, totally unclassified, and of course, cleverly untrue.

Lastly there is the writer from outside this country who has gained his inside information from sources in another country. These sources are no doubt reliable; they know exactly what has taken place-as in Guatemala during the Bay of Pigs era-and they can speak with some freedom. In other cases, the best of these sources have been from behind the Iron Curtain.

What Prouty Would and Did tell You

In 1958 he with Nixon began planning for the political control of Indonesia. THE PM-3A Reactor for McCurdo Station was likely Project Iceworm and tied to New Zealand Missile Defense and Position. This is helpful in the integration of Cold War history and ANZUS.

What Prouty Could Not and Did Not tell You

He along with the Donegan's, Marilyn Monroe, and others began planning Barrack Obama Jr., for CIA usage and in 1961 that plan had support from the Nixon GOP and Kennedy DNC operations. Problems in the plan led to the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Project Iceworm

Project Iceworm was a top secret United States Army program of the Cold War, which aimed to build a network of mobile nuclear missile launch sites under the Greenland ice sheet. The goal was to install a vast network of nuclear missile launch sites that could survive a first strike, according to the Danish Institute for International Studies, which obtained declassified documents in 1996. The missiles, which could strike targets within the Soviet Union, were never fielded and necessary consent from the Danish government to do so was never obtained.

To study the feasibility of working under the ice, a highly publicized "cover" project, known as Camp Century, was launched in 1959. Unstable ice conditions within the ice sheet caused the project to be canceled in 1966.

Political background

Details of the missile base project were secret for decades. They first came to light in January 1995 during an enquiry by the Danish Foreign Policy Institute (DUPI) into the history of the use and storage of nuclear weapons in Greenland. The enquiry was ordered by the Parliament of Denmark following the release of previously classified information about the 1968 Thule Air Base B-52 crash that contradicted previous assertions by the Government of Denmark.

Description

To test the feasibility of construction techniques a project site called Camp Century was started by the United States military in 1959, located at an elevation of 6,600 feet (2,000 m) in Northwestern Greenland, 150 miles (240 km) from the American Thule Air Base. The radar and air base at Thule had been active since 1951.

Camp Century was described at the time as a demonstration of affordable ice-cap military outposts. The secret Project Iceworm was to be a system of tunnels 4,000 kilometres (2,500 mi) in length, used to deploy up to 600 nuclear missiles, that would be able to reach the Soviet Union

in case of nuclear war. The missile locations would be under the cover of Greenland's ice sheet and were supposed to be periodically changed. While Project Iceworm was secret, plans for Camp Century were discussed with and approved by Denmark. The facility, including its nuclear power plant, was profiled in *The Saturday Evening Post* magazine in 1960.

The "official purpose" of Camp Century, as explained by the United States Department of Defense to Danish officials in 1960, was to test various construction techniques under Arctic conditions, explore practical problems with a semi-mobile nuclear reactor, as well as supporting scientific experiments on the icecap. A total of 21 trenches were cut and covered with arched roofs within which prefabricated buildings were erected. With a total length of 3,000 metres (1.9 mi), these tunnels also contained a hospital, a shop, a theater and a church. The total number of inhabitants was approximately 200. From 1960 until 1963, the electric supply was provided by the world's first mobile/portable nuclear reactor, designated PM-2A and designed by Alco for the U.S. Army. Water was supplied by Rod wells melting glaciers, and tested for germs such as the plague.[*citation needed*]

Within three years after it was excavated, ice core samples taken by geologists working at Camp Century demonstrated that the glacier was moving much faster than anticipated and would destroy the tunnels and launch stations in about two years.[*citation needed*] The facility was evacuated in 1965, and the nuclear generator removed. Project Iceworm was canceled, and Camp Century closed in 1966.

The project generated valuable scientific information and provided scientists with some of the first ice cores, still being used by climatologists as of 2005.

Size of proposed missile complex

According to the documents published by Denmark in 1997, the U.S. Army's "Iceworm" missile network was outlined in a 1960 Army report titled "*Strategic Value of the Greenland Icecap*". If fully implemented, the project would cover an area of 52,000 square miles (130,000 km^2), roughly three times the size of Denmark. The launch complex floors would be 28 feet (8.5 m) below the surface, with the missile launchers even deeper. Clusters of missile launch centers would be spaced 4 miles (6.4 km) apart. New tunnels were to be dug every year, so that after five years there would be thousands of firing positions, among which the several hundred missiles could be rotated. The US Army intended to deploy a shortened, two-stage version of the U.S. Air Force's Minuteman missile, a variant the Army proposed calling the ***Iceman***.

Sheet ice elasticity

Although the Greenland icecap appears, on its surface, to be hard and immobile, snow and ice are viscoelastic materials, which slowly deform over time, depending on temperature and density. Despite its seeming stability, the icecap is in constant, slow movement, spreading outward from the center. This spreading movement, over a year, causes tunnels and trenches to narrow, as their walls deform and bulge, eventually leading to a collapse of the ceiling. By mid-1962, the ceiling of the reactor room within Camp Century had dropped and had to be lifted 5 feet (1.5 m). During a planned reactor shutdown for maintenance in late July 1963, the Army decided to operate Camp Century as a summer-only camp. It did not reactivate the PM-2A reactor. The camp resumed operations in 1964 using its standby diesel power plant, the portable reactor was removed that summer, and the camp was abandoned in 1966.

Ecological impact

See also: Greenland ice sheet § The melting ice sheet, and Global warming in the Arctic

When the camp was decommissioned in 1967, its infrastructure and waste were abandoned under the assumption they would be entombed forever by perpetual snowfall. A 2016 study found that the portion of the ice sheet covering Camp Century will start to melt by 2100, if current trends continue. When the ice melts, the camp's infrastructure, as well as remaining biological, chemical and radioactive waste, will re-enter the environment and potentially disrupt nearby ecosystems. This includes 200,000 liters of diesel, PCBs and radioactive waste.

> **Project Iceworm** was a classified U.S. Army Cold War proposal to build an enormous network of missile sites beneath the Greenland ice sheet. The concept was to disperse nuclear-armed ballistic missiles through tunnels so that an adversary could not easily locate and destroy the force in a first strike. Declassified records describe a system involving roughly 600 missiles and dozens of launch-control centers. :contentReference[oaicite:0]{index=0}
>
> **Camp Century**, begun in 1959, was the practical engineering experiment associated with that concept. It was publicly presented as an Arctic research and engineering station, but it also allowed the Army to test whether substantial facilities could actually be constructed

and maintained beneath moving glacial ice. The completed Camp Century contained 21 trenches or tunnels totaling roughly 9,800 feet. :contentReference[oaicite:1]{index=1}

Camp Century was powered by the **PM-2A portable nuclear reactor**. This is particularly relevant to comparison with Antarctica because the **PM-3A reactor at McMurdo Station** belonged to the same broader military effort to develop compact nuclear power plants capable of supporting isolated installations where conventional fuel supply was difficult.

The full Iceworm missile system was never constructed. The Greenland experiment demonstrated a major engineering problem: the ice sheet continually moves and deforms. The tunnels gradually narrowed and structures were distorted, making a permanent missile network substantially less practical than planners had anticipated. Project Iceworm was abandoned during the 1960s. :contentReference[oaicite:2]{index=2}

For comparison with Antarctica, the important historical point is therefore not that McMurdo is known to have contained an Antarctic equivalent of Project Iceworm. There is no evidence presented here establishing that. Rather, **Camp Century demonstrates that portable nuclear reactors, polar logistics, engineering experimentation, publicly acknowledged scientific work, and classified strategic military purposes could coexist within the same Cold War installation.** That makes PM-2A at Camp Century and PM-3A at McMurdo a potentially useful institutional and technological comparison, while any claim of a secret Antarctic counterpart to Iceworm would require additional documentary evidence.

It is conceivable that the PM-3A nuclear reactor installed at McMurdo Station in Antarctica—the facility to which Fletcher Prouty was reportedly sent—belonged to a broader class of Cold War projects similar in concept to Camp Century in Greenland. Camp Century used the PM-2A reactor to demonstrate that a remote military installation could sustain substantial operations with portable nuclear power, while also serving as an engineering test bed associated with the much more ambitious Project Iceworm concept. The Antarctic PM-3A was likewise a portable military reactor designed to make an extraordinarily isolated installation less dependent upon conventional fuel and resupply. This does not by itself establish that McMurdo concealed an Iceworm-like underground weapons project, but the technological and institutional parallels make the comparison reasonable: both were remote polar installations, both depended upon difficult military logistics, and both became proving grounds for the Army's emerging portable nuclear-power technology.

The Antarctic reactor was **PM-3A**, at McMurdo Station. It was part of the same U.S. military family of portable nuclear power plants as **PM-2A at Camp Century, Greenland**.

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The strongest part of the comparison is not speculative: **PM-3A followed PM-2A within the same general military reactor program**. What would require separate evidence is the further connection between Prouty's Antarctic assignment and any classified purpose comparable to Project Iceworm.

Leroy Fletcher Prouty Junior Soldier author 1917 – 2001

It is appropriate that Fletcher Prouty will best be remembered as the model for Colonel X, played by Donald Southerland in Oliver Stone’s film John F. Kennedy.

Prouty, who believed the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was a coup d’etat perpetrated by be elements of the Unites States military and intelligence communities, was a career military man who spent a decade liasing between the Pentagon and the CIA. After leaving the US Air

Force be became an outspoken critic of the intelligence establishment, although by the time John F. Kennedy was filmed, he had been relegated to the fringes.

When asked why he did not use Prouty's name in the film, Stone said: "Because the man does not want to be known." Yet his identity was common knowledge. It seemed that the shadowy image of the figure Southerland portrayed, instructing the naïve Jim Garrison (Kevin Costner), was one Prouty was proud to fit. As a young man in Massachusetts, his ambition to become a singer was interrupted by WWII. He served as an Army Tank commander and then as a transport pilot.

In 1955 he was assigned to coordinate operations between the Air Force and CIA, and remained in intelligence until retiring in 1964 to join an aircraft company. He later worked in banking and public relations, while writing on intelligence topics and assassination.

His 1973 book, The Secret Team, was reviewed seriously. In it, Prouty called the CIA and the Cold War, a cover story, which had allowed elements of the military and, intelligence communities, to work on behalf of interests of "high cabal" and of industrialists and bankers. It found a ready audience in the atmosphere of Watergate and the Pentagon Papers and in light of Iran-Contra and CIA drug-running controversies, many of its revelations have been confirmed.

A mass-market paperback was published by Ballantine in 1974, but the book immediately became hard to find. Prouty believed it was "disappeared"; at any rate, copies remain collectors items.

After that, his writing became increasingly marginalized. He continued to develop links between secret team [of Eastern Elites Eastern J.P. Morgan tied Walker family tied banking elements in the US Government] and the assassination, characterizing the events in Dallas as a way of thwarting JKF's plans to take control of the CIA after the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

General Edward Lansdale was in charge of Operation Mongoose, aimed at overthrowing Fidel Castro. As General Y in John F. Kennedy, he assigns Prouty to a South Pole trip to remove him from the Pentagon at the time of the assassination. Prouty later claimed that Lansdale was in Dallas on the Kennedy was killed. "He was there like the orchestra leader, coordinating things," he said.

[General Edward Lansdale had been working for CD Douglas of CIA overthrows since the 1950's in Latin American elsewhere as Eisenhower library documents reveal. Lansdale and Prouty worked that function together in the Pentagon Office of Special Operations, a fore-runner to the Defense Intelligence Agency that Prouty created at the request of John F. Kennedy. The absence of Lansdale in the office shared with Prouty may

have been noticed by Prouty but for Prouty also being absent at the same time. Lansdale and Prouty were close as coworkers living near each other, using the same local bank in D.C., etc., and easily recognized each other. Prouty met with Allen Dulles in the home of Allen Dulles and other locations as MK-Ultra overthrows were being planned out on behalf of NSC Chair Vice President Nixon.]

Like other assassination critics, he found an outlet via the Liberty Lobby, a far-Right organization with ties to Holocaust deniers. Although Prouty himself never espoused such beliefs, thke connection enabled critics to dismiss his later writing.

He remained active, via his own web site, until death from organ failure. He is survived by his wife and three children.

Micheal Carlson The Guardian London.

Reputational Sabotage is used to incite additional Sabotage during this writing

I myself Ed Donegan have experienced similar and worse retaliation than Prouty or Garrison that have included death threats, break-ins, slanders and smears labeling me a community threats, sabotage to my office equipment and premises usually under politically operated protection rackets asserting they are protecting the community from alleged threats. The attacks on myself Ed Donegan closely mirror attacks on others who have made first-hand reports of the events of this history.

The idea of the scheme targeting me is to create a panic about my presence wherever I am and to draw upon panicked communities to conspire against me.

Typical methodologies of sabotage have been followed. Neighborhood Watch and others trained to skit false allegations for any reason they wish to do so, fabricate records and back stories, file meaningless or fraudulent police reports, circulate rumors, plant character-assassination evidence, etc.,

One of the all time clearest cases was when I used a coffee table at a homeless shelter to write at. Chairs were banned, power was shut off to the table, finally the tables were removed all together, and all of the writing essentials became impossible or dangerous as gang members flooded the area trained and recruited by shelter operators. In all cases staged events were used as pretexts for what was clear 4Q 2025 attempts to sabotage my book writing.

The Double Cross Kennedy's and Monroe Made to Giancana and Nixon and Bush

Backing Suharto with influencers like Madelyn Dunham, USIAD, and other programs would only work if the US DOD stopped their backing of Suharto and others in the world

The plan for Suharto that Nixon had from the outset was always available. There was gold Suharto could use for the economy others were not told about, surplus military hardware from Davis-Monthan AFB Boneyard in Tuscon, AZ, and other support. THey allowed John F. Kennedy to win and John F. Kennedy to try the alternative plan using Obama Jr. and when it went wrong the fallback John F. Kennedy had was to reveal the Nixon plan backing Suharto and now JKF had the power to do that from the Oval Office.